To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*
1. To offer a treaty or compact.
Alexander was the firſt that *entreated* peace with them.
1 *Mac.* xvi. 47.
2. To treat; to diſcourſe.
The moſt admirable myſtery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadſtone, toward the North pole, of which I ſhall have farther occaſion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*
3. To make a petition.
They charged me, on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to ſpeak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way ſuſtain him. *Shak.*
The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*
ENTRE'ATANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; entreaty; ſolicitation.
Theſe two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their juſt petition long deny'd. *Fairfax, b.* ii.
ENTRE'ATY. *n. ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation; ſupplication; requeſt.
If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if ſhe be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We ſhould infringe the holy privilege
Of ſanctuary. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
ENTREMETS. n. ſ. [French.] Small plates ſet between the main diſhes.
Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large white main ſhoot, which is the true chard uſed in pottages and *entremets*. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*
E'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *enter*; *entree*, French.]
1. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe.
Some there are that know the reſorts and falls of buſineſs, that cannot ſink into the main of it; like a houſe that hath convenient ſtairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
A ſtrait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head. *Dryden.*
Is all this hurry made
On this account, becauſe thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* ſhould offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend? *Dryden's Juven.*
We proceeded through the *entry*, and were neceſſarily kept in order by the ſituation. *Tatler*, N°. 80.
2. The act of entrance; ingreſs.
Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, becauſe water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* ſofteneth better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 730.
I took horſe to the lake of Conſtance, which lies at two leagues diſtance from it, and is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addiſon on Italy.*
By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.
4. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing.
A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
5. The act of entering publickly into any city.
The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle ſtature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*
To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*
To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To ſolve; to clear; to diſentangle. *Dict.*
To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French.]
1. To inwrap; to cover; to inveſt with ſome integument.
2. To cover; to hide; to furround.
The beſt and wholeſom'ſt ſpirits of the night *envelop* you, good provoſt. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*
A cloud of ſmoke *envelops* either hoſt,
And all at once the combatants are loſt:
Darkling they join adverſe, and ſhock unſeen,
Courſers with courſers juſting, men with men. *Dryden.*
It is but to approach nearer, and that miſt that *enveloped* them will remove. *Locke.*
Nocturnal ſhades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Perſuades men to repel benumming froſts. *Phillips.*
3. To line; to cover on the inſide.
His iron coat, all over grown with ruſt,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkned with filthy duſt. *Fairy Queen.*
ENVELO'PE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward caſe; an integument; a cover.
Send theſe to paper-ſparing Pope;
And, when he ſits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight *Swift.*
To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom.*]
1. To tinge with poiſon; to poiſon; to impregnate with venom.
It is never uſed of the perſon to whom poiſon is given, but of the draught, meat, or inſtrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous inſtrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakſpeare.*
Alcides, from Oechalia, crown'd
With conqueſt, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Theſſalian pines. *Milton.*
Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blaſt the fame
Of harmleſs men. *Phillips.*
2. To make odious.
Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
3. To enrage.
With her full force ſhe threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* ſhe might kindle rage,
And ſacrifice to ſtrife her houſe and huſband's age. *Dryden.*
ENVIABLE. *adj.* [from *envy.*] Deſerving envy; ſuch as may excite envy.
They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily poſſeſs themſelves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
E'NVIER. *n. ſ.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner; one that deſires the downfall of another.
Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the diſadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civ. and Mor.*
They ween'd
That ſelf-ſame day, by fight or by ſurprize,
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To ſet the *envier* of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*
All preferments in church and ſtate were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*
ENVIOUS *adj.* [from *envy.*] Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happineſs of another.
A man of the moſt *envious* diſpoſition that ever infected the air with his breath, whoſe eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praiſe. *Sidn.*
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To ſilence *envious* tongues. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Be not thou *envious* againſt evil men. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.
Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.
Sure you miſtake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious* of his bleſſings be. *Dryden.*
ENVIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill will.
Damned ſpirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviouſly* to obſtruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*
How *enviouſly* the ladies look,
Where they ſurpriſe me at my book!
And ſure as they're alive at night,
As ſoon as gone, will ſhew their ſpight. *Swift.*
To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environner*, French.]
1. To furround; to encompaſs; to encircle.
I ſtand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andronicus.*
The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every ſide *environed* with huge mountains. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
The manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, as ſo many chains, *environed* the ſame ſite and temple. *Bacon.*
On a plain, within the *environing* rocks, ſtood the city. *Sandys's Journey.*
A wand'ring
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold *environs* round. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Thought following thought, and ſtep by ſtep led on,
He enter'd now the bordering deſart wild,
And with dark ſhades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus purſu'd. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
God hath ſcattered ſeveral degrees of pleaſure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almoſt all that our thoughts. *Locke.*
2. To involve; to envelope.
May never glorious ſun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkneſs and the gloomy ſhade of death
Environ you, 'till miſchief and deſpair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.
Since ſhe muſt go, and I muſt mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darkneſs whilſt I write. *Donne.*
3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in.
Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears.
Such hideous cries, that with the very thought
I trembling wak'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakeſpeare.*
I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When ſtraight a barbarous noiſe *environs* me. *Milton.*
4. To incloſe; to inveſt.
The

The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horrour all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*
ENVI'RONS. *n. ſ.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.
To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly; to number.
You muſt not only acknowledge to God that you are a ſinner, but muſt particularly *enumerate* the kinds of ſin whereof you know yourſelf guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
Beſides *enumerating* the groſs defect of duty to the queen, I ſhew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*
ENUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.
Whoſoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties incumbent upon it, muſt conclude, that well nigh the buſineſs of Chriſtianity is laid on charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*
The chemiſts make ſpirit, ſalt, ſulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts's Logick.*
To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to expreſs.
ENUNCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick atteſtation; open proclamation.
This preaching is to ſtrangers and infants in Chriſt, to produce faith; but this ſacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confeſſion of it by men in Chriſt, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*
2. Intelligence; information.
It remembers and retains ſuch things as were never at all in the ſenſe; as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
ENU'NCIATIVE. *adj.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expreſſive.
This preſumption only proceeds in reſpect of the diſpoſitive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayl.*
ENU'NCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.
E'NVOY. *n. ſ.* [*envoye*, French.]
1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another.
Now the Lycian lots conſpire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings diſmal tydings. *Denham.*
Perſeus ſent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred againſt the Romans. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.
3. A meſſenger.
The watchful ſentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry paſſage to the ſenſes wait;
Still travel to and fro' the nervous way,
And their impreſſions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackm. Creat.*
To ENVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin.]
1. To hate another for excellence, happineſs, or ſucceſs.
Envy thou not the oppreſſor, and chuſe none of his ways. *Prov.* iii. 31.
A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.
I have ſeen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wiſdom, if he gives you good counſel; nor his riches, if he ſupplies you in your wants; nor his greatneſs, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withold maliciouſly.
Johnſon, who, by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, ſeemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*
To ENVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity.
In ſeeking tales and informations
Againſt this man, whoſe honeſty the devil
And his diſciples only *envy* at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
He that loves God is not diſpleaſed at accidents which God chuſes, nor *envies* at thoſe gifts he beſtows. *Taylor.*
Who would *envy* at the proſperity of the wicked, and the ſucceſs of perſecutors? *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
E'NVY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs.
Envy is a repining at the proſperity or good of another, or anger and diſpleaſure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*
All the conſpirators, ſave only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæſar. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*
Many ſuffered death merely in *envy* to their virtues and ſuperiour genius. *Swift.*
Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a ſlave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*
2. Rivalry; competition.
You may ſee the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*
3. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer diſtraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.
4. Publick odium; ill repute.
Edward Plantagenet ſhould be, in the moſt publick and notorious manner, ſhewed unto the people; to diſcharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompaſs; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.*
Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]
1. To make pregnant.
Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,
This luckleſs child, whom thus ye ſee with blood. *Fa. Qu.*
I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of thoſe
That were *enwombed* mine. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.
Or as the Africk niger ſtream *enwombs*
Itſelf into the earth, and after comes,
Having firſt made a natural bridge to paſs,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May't not be ſaid, that her grave ſhall reſtore
Her greater, purer, finer than before. *Donne.*
EO'LIPILE. *n. ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe.
Conſidering the ſtructure of that globe, the exterior cruſt, and the waters lying round under it, both expoſed to the ſun, we may fitly compare it to an *eoli, ile*, or an hollow ſphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
EPA'CT. *n. ſ.* [ἐπακτὸς.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the ſolar year conſiſting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the ſolar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole ſolar year; and having finiſhed that circuit, begins again with the ſun, and ſo from 19 to 19 years. For the firſt year afterwards the moon will go before the ſun but 11 days; the ſecond year 22 days; the third 33 days: but 30 being an entire lunation, caſt that away, and the remainder 3 ſhall be that year's epact; and ſo on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:
Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty rejected: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*
As the cycle of the moon ſeems to ſhew the *epacts*, and that of the ſun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; ſo this Dionyſian period ſerves to ſhew theſe two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at laſt they accompliſh their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder on Time.*
EPA'ULMENT. *n. ſ.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] In fortification, a ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth; of which latter are made the epaulments of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches. It ſometimes denotes a ſemi-baſtion and a ſquare orillion, or maſs of earth faced and lined with a wall, deſigned to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harr.*
EPE'NTHESIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπενθεσις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*
EPHA. n. ſ. [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches.
The *epha* and the bath ſhall be of one meaſure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezek.* xlv. 11
EPHE'MERA. *n. ſ.* [ἐφήμερος.]
1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An inſect that lives only one day.
EPHE'MERAL. } *n. ſ.* [ἐφημέρος.] Diurnal; beginning and end-
EPHE'MERICK. } ing in a day.
This was no more than a meer bubble or blaſt, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applauſe. *Wotton.*
EPHE'MERIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐφημερὶς.]
1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.
When caſting up his eyes againſt the light,
Both month, and day, and hour he meaſur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;
For art may err, but nature cannot miſs. *Dryd. Nun's Tale.*
EPHE'MERIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies or practiſes aſtrology.
The night immediately before, he was diſcourſing of and ſlighting the art of thoſe fooliſh aſtrologers, and genethiacal *ephemeriſts*, that uſe to pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

EPHEMERON-